

REMARKS

This Response is responsive to the Office Action mailed May 4, 2006, in which Claims 61-71, 73, 74, 76-87, and 89-92 were finally rejected. None of the claims have been amended. Accordingly, Claims 61-71, 73, 74, 76-87, and 89-92 are pending in the application, and are presented for reconsideration and allowance.

Objection to Specification under 35 USC 132(a)

Although Applicants do not agree with the PTO in its objection to the amendments to the Specification previously filed, the Specification has been amended to delete these amendments and to add the original text filed in the original application. These deletions and additions are not deemed to constitute new matter and the additions should be entered. Since the Specification now reads as it did when it was filed, it is requested that the objection under 35 USC 132(a) be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claim Rejection – 35 USC 112

The rejection under 35 USC 112 is not understood and consequently is traversed. The claims presently in the application are considered to be fully supported by the original application as filed and fully comply with the requirements of the Patent Statute, including 35 USC 112. The Examiner's statement "While there are occasional references to the American Dental Association (primarily in the background of the invention), the originally filed disclosure does not contain the degree of detail regarding developing dental presentations now found in the currently pending claims" is clearly wrong and not based on a full reading of the application as filed. The Examiner is pointed to the following disclosures in the original application which support the claims in the application.

"The billing for healthcare procedures is established as a standard set of codes developed and approved by the governing organizational body. In the case of dentistry, it is the American Dental Association (ADA). Dental billing codes are known as the CDT-3 codes (Current Dental Terminology Revision 3) and are often referred to as the "ADA" codes that define the specific treatments administered and billed by the dentist. An example ADA code is D3333, which

defines the internal root repair of perforation defects procedure. All dentists use this standard nomenclature for defining work planned or performed. Both the ADA and the insurance industry abide by this standard. Similar sets of codes exist in other healthcare arenas.” (Page 1, line 27 – Page 2, line 5) (Emphasis added).

“In the case of dentistry, most dental offices today use practice and clinical management software to automate the daily tasks of running a dental office.” (Page 2, lines 10-12).

“full restorative dental charts, periodontal charts” (Page 2, line 16).

“Practice management software has become one of the de facto desktop computer applications for the dental field.” (Page 2, lines 17-19).

“The healthcare desktop application is preferably a dental practice management software application.” (Page 6, lines 4-5).

“In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the healthcare desktop application is a dental practice management application. In the following description of the preferred embodiments the references to the healthcare desktop application may be in the context of a dental practice management software application. However, it is to be understood that any healthcare practice management application can be used and the references to dental specific items, e.g., procedures and terms would be modified or changed to correspond to specific items of the specific field of healthcare that relates to the healthcare practice management application.” (Page 6, lines 18-26).

The above passages along with the rest of the application including the drawings fully support the set of claims presently in the application directed to the dental field.

Moreover, seven of the fourteen originally filed Figures are directed to a dental application. These support the claims in the application. More specifically, Figure 2 illustrates a window used for the selection of treatment procedures for inclusion in a case presentation. The four procedures shown are all dental procedures, i. e., “Porcelain Crown Noble Metal [bridge]”, “Endosseous Implant”, Teeth and Clasps Extra Per Unit”, and “Crown Buildup”. This supports the procedure of Claim 61 “providing the dental presentation master template with at least one specific dental procedure indicator”, (See also Spec. Pages 6 and 7). Figure 3 illustrates sample pages or slides that can be included in

a master template. The heading on the slides is name – dental. The first slide is entitled “Blueprint For Outstanding Oral Health”. This figure supports the procedure of Claim 61 “providing at least one master template configured for display as a dental presentation on said computer display”. Figure 4 illustrates sample pages or slides that are included in procedure information files. The two slides are dental in nature and titled “Porcelain Crown’ and “Root Canal”. This Figure supports the procedure in claim 61 – “incorporating specific dental information about the specific dental procedure from the recommended course of treatment for the dental patient into the template”.

Figure 9 illustrates a partial view of a presentation tool with an add-in toolbar. on the lower left side is the dental reference “Softdent Presentation Files”. This Figure supports Claim 64. Figure 10 illustrates an expanded view of an add-in tool bar for opening a “Master” presentation template for customization. Pop-up window 1002 refers to a dental application – “Softdent Presentation Files” and pop-up window 1006 also refers to a dental application – “ADA Procedure Presentation”. Figures 12 and 12a also disclose dental matters that support the claims in the application.

It is submitted that the application as originally filed fully supports the claims presently in the application. it is therefore requested that the ‘112 rejection be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC 103

The rejections of the claims under 35 USC 103 variously over Sachdeva, Clark, Parker and Admitted Prior Art are traversed. As pointed out in the last office Action, none of these references either alone or in combination negative invention or make obvious the claims in the application. Thus, nowhere in Sachdeva is there mention of using a master template to achieve the objectives of the treatment plan device disclosed therein. The Sachdeva process is not directed to preparing a presentation by a dental practitioner to be later given to a patient, but rather is a one-on-one session between the patient and the practitioner to arrive at a treatment plan. Thus, the Sachdeva process starts with providing a list of healthcare services. The list is not incorporated in a Master template. Once a service is chosen, digital information is inputted. Again this information is not incorporated in a Master template for later presentation. The next step is to

simulate treatment of the patient and show the patient the simulated treatment. These steps are not present in the claimed invention. Clearly the claims in the application are nonobvious over Sachdeva.

Combining the other references with Sachdeva does not render the claims in the application unpatentable. Thus, Clark does not teach the use of a master template as in the claimed invention to produce a dental application presentation. Clark does not disclose a one-click technique for data entry. Clark does not teach updating records in a desktop application. Clark does not teach the use of a scanned template for markers to insert specific dental information at the markers or updating records of the individual in the dental desktop application. Neither individually nor combined with Sachdeva are the claims in the application rendered obvious by these references.

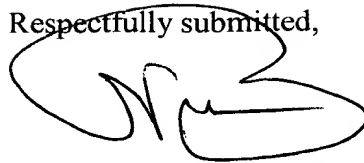
Parker does not teach using a master template that scans for markers and then inserts dental information specific to the patient at the location of the markers as part of a presentation to be later presented to the patient. Parker does not disclose the updating of records of the individual in the dental desktop application to correspond to the dental procedure(s) accepted by the individual. Combining Clark with the other references does not fill the gaps in these disclosures and the claims in the application are clearly patentable over Clark alone or taken in combination with the other references.

Even taking HTML and Power Point as admitted art does not cure the deficiency in these references in not disclosing their use in the context of the claimed invention. Clearly, these references taken in combination with the other references do not make obvious the invention defined by the claims in the application.

Summary

It is submitted that the claims in the application are novel and nonobvious over the cited references, are fully supported by the application as originally filed, and should be allowed. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the Final Rejection is therefore solicited and speedy allowance of this application is requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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If the Examiner is unable to reach the Applicant(s) Attorney at the telephone number provided, the Examiner is requested to communicate with Eastman Kodak Company Patent Operations at (585) 477-4656.